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Title: METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR AGGREGATING AND COMBINING MANUFACTURING DATA FOR ANALYSIS

## IN THE SPECIFICATION

## Please amend the specification paragraph beginning at page 11, line 13 as follows:

FIG. 4 is a pictorial representation of a two step process according to an embodiment of the present invention. In this example, a workpiece undergoes processing by Operation A 410 and then undergoes processing by Operation B 420. Operation A 410 can be performed by three different machines, Machine A<sub>1</sub> 411, Machine A<sub>2</sub> 412, or Machine A<sub>3</sub> 413. Operation B 420 can be performed by four different machines, Machine B<sub>1</sub> 421, Machine B<sub>2</sub> 422, Machine B<sub>3</sub> 423, or Machine B<sub>4</sub> 424. In an embodiment of the present invention a combination of these operations can be treated as a single operation such that, instead of analyzing Operation A 410, then Operation B 420, Operation A-B 400 can be analyzed singly. In order to treat a plurality of operations as a single operation or machine, the route of the workpiece undergoing processing must be provided. Specifically, the multiple routes are each assigned a group. As described herein, the number of groups in this example is 12, given by the equation:

$$G_n = N_a * N_b$$

where,  $G_n$  is the number of possible routes, or groups, through Operation A-B **400**,  $N_a$  is the number of machines performing Operation A **410**, and  $N_b$  is the number of machines performing Operation B **420**. In this embodiment the number of possible routes, or groups, of Operation A-B **400** is 12. Here the possible groups are:

Group  $1: A_1 - B_1$ 

Group  $2: A_1 - B_2$ 

Group  $3: A_1 - B_3$ 

Group 4:  $A_2 - B_1$ 

Group 12: A<sub>3</sub> - B<sub>4</sub>

Further, in the case such as provided in FIG. 4 the number of possible routes is the mathematical

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product of the number of possible individual machines performing an operation and the number of possible machines performing the other operation. However, in the general case with more then two operations being performed by multiple machines, a simple mathematical product is not sufficient. Given a multiple number of operations with a number of machines performing such operation, Operation 1 (O1) with N1 machines, Operation 2 (O2) with N2 machines, Operation 3 (O<sub>3</sub>) with N<sub>3</sub> machines, through to Operation t (O<sub>t</sub>) with N<sub>t</sub> machines. The number of possible groups routes through O1 and O2, can be expressed as the product of N1 and N2. The number of the combinations of two random operations from all possible operations, t operations can be expressed as:

$$C = \frac{\{t * (t-1)\}}{2!}$$

$$\frac{\{t^*(t-1)\}/2!}{C = \{t^*(t-1)\}/2!}$$

$$Y = tC_2 = \frac{\{t^*(t-1)\}/2!}{2!}$$

where  $\subseteq \underline{Y}$  is the number of combinations and t is the number of operations. The number of groups routes is given by the sum of the groups routes for all the combinations, as given by the equation:

$$X = (G_{1 \& 2} + G_{1 \& 3} + ... + G_{1 \& i}) + (G_{2 \& 3} + G_{2 \& 4} + ... + G_{2 \& i}) + ... + (G(\iota - 1) \& \iota)$$
and or

$$X = (N_1 * N_2 + N_1 * N_3 + ... + N_1 * N_t) + (N_2 * N_3 + N_2 * N_4 + ... + N_2 * N_t) + ... + (N_{t-1} * N_t)$$

where  $G_{(t-1)\&t}$  is a representation of the number of embinations routes of machines between operation (t-1) and operation t, N<sub>t</sub> is the number of machines performing a particular operation t and X is the number of groups for all eombinations routes.

Filing Date: Herewith

Title: METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR AGGREGATING AND COMBINING MANUFACTURING DATA FOR ANALYSIS

Please amend the specification paragraph beginning at page 13, line 1 as follows:

Generally, the number of combinations of random n operations is given by:

$$Y = tC_n$$

where Y is the total number of combinations[[,]] and t is the number of operations—and—C<sub>n</sub>—is the number of individual machines performing a particular step. If the average of the number of possible routes among the operations is assumed to be G, generally, the sum of the number of possible routes in all t operations is given by:

$$\Rightarrow Y = \sum_{n=1}^{t} tC_n * G$$

$$X = \sum_{n=1}^{t} Y * G = \sum_{n=1}^{t} tCn * G$$

where  $\frac{Y}{X}$  is the total number of <u>routes of all</u> combinations, t is the number of operations, <u>and</u> G is the average of the number of possible routes <del>and C<sub>n</sub> is the number of individual machines</del> <del>performing a particular step in the process</del>.